

119 YEARS OLD

Subscription price 12c a week; 56c a south; \$6.00 a year. Entered at the Postoffice at Norwich, Conn., as second-class matter.

Telephone Calls: etin Business Office 486. Bulletin Editorial Reoms 35-3. Bulletin Job Office 35-2. Willimantic Office, Room & Murray

Building. Telephone 210.

Norwich, Thursday, April 8, 1915.

The Circulation of The Bulletin

The Bulletin has the largest circulation of any paper in Eastern Connecticut and from three to four times larger than that of any in Norwich. It is delivered to over 3,000 of the 4,053 houses in Norwich, and read by ninetythree per cent. of the people. In Windham it is delivered to over 900 houses, in Putnam and Danielson to over 1,100 and in all of these places it is considered the local daily.

Eastern Connecticut has fortynine towns, one hundred and sixty-five postoffice districts, and sixty rural free delivery routes. The Bulletin is sold in every town -- on all of the R. F. D. routes in Eastern Connecticut.

CIRCULATION

1901, average 4,412 1905, average5.920

THE DEER BILL

All are not of the same mind a Hartford as to what should be done with the deer. The senate says le things continue as they are, protect the deer, let them multiply, do all the damage that they can to the crops, but do not take the life of one for what another might have done unless it is actually caught red handed.

In the house an entirely different view of the amount of protection that should be given is taken. There it is felt that the deer are numerous enough and before there is a larger number there should be a smaller herd at liberty to feed upon and destroy those very things which the farmers and others who depend upon the products of the soil are being urged to raise

in greater quantity. house by a rousing vote passed the deer bill as reported by the committee on fish and game, there are reasons to believe that the members gave expression to the sentiment of a large proportion of the property owners of the state who have experienced the results of this increasing handicap to the production of crops They know whereof they speak wher they voice their belief that there should be given to the landowners of the state the right to shoot the deer, with shotgun only, whenever and wherever

they are found. This indicates that some compro mise in the bill is likely and the chances are that it will take the form of a restricted season in which such shooting, and the delegation of such rights to others may take place. It is quite evident, however, that some new legislation on the deer will follow and with the change should go the right of raising deer for the market,

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY. There can be no question but what the situation in which the textile industries find themselves as the result of the cutting off of the supply of dyestuffs from Europe is a bad one, but it is not to be believed that American capital and resourcefulness are going to sit idly by and wait for the way to end before attempting to relieve the

situation the development of this industry and but for the war there would be no thought of attempting to set up an opposition to its well established plants but the removal of that source presents a helplessness which this country cannot ignore. Some are already at work for the purpose of relieving the situation, others are getting in terested because they are forced to while the existing conditions demand that this country be not driven to the point of admitting that while it is at the mercy of the German monopoly now, it is going to remain in that pre-

dicament indefinitely. Much the same situation developed in Great Britain and it did not take the government there long to furnish the necessary assurances which set the wheels in motion to overcome the shortage through home production Were there reasons to believe that this government would back the outlay necessary for the establishment of such an industry here with proper legislation the reason for hesitancy would be eliminated. Could this have been furnished at the time of the first curtailment this country would be in a far better position to take care of its demands in this line than it is today

PRISON REFORMS.

For a long time those who have been interested in the improvement of prison conditions, especially in the Empire state, have been directing their energles against Sing Sing penitentiary That it has resulted in crystalizing sentiment against the conditions which exist there is indicated by the action of the legislature of that state this week in voting an appropriation of \$300,000 for the establishment of an entirely new prison at another point instead of applying such an amount to the construction of a new cell block at the old and disease-breeding insti-

It is not the first accomplishment in behalf of better conditions in penal institutions, but it marks a great advance in that direction in the state of New York and gives the opportunity for those who are guiding such work to show what results can be accomplished. It means that Sing Sing ample furnished by Terre Haute

with its great cell blocks which have been made about as inviting as they has reached its limit and that the reforms which have been so long advo-

cated are going to be given a trial. The state has no small amount invested in the prison and the idea of furnishing a bridal chamber for the criminal may not be consistent, but it is a fact that health and sanitary conditions should be proper, while whatever can be done in the way of providing betterments which will tend to hasten reform must not be over looked. New York has made a good

STATE COMMISSIONS.

In his inaugural message Governor Holcomb urged the reorganization of various state and county boards and commissions with a view to greater conomy and efficiency. Since that time, in accordance with such recommendations the duties of the building and loan commissioner have been merged with those of the bank commission and that department has been changed from a double to a single head. Such was for the best interests of the state.

There has now been submitted to the general assembly the recommendaof the commission which was named to consider the consolidation of state commissions and these bear out the belief that a change in their makeup would result advantageously. It finds that there should be a consolidation of state departments and suggests that an industrial commission be given the duties now taken care of by the labor bureau, factory inspector and state board of arbitration and mediation. That they could be well abolished and the work combined under one department with better results and less expense is easily understood

The same is applicable to the sugestion relative to replacing the state board of agriculture, dairy and food commissioner and commissioner on domestic animals with a department of agriculture that the work can be done with more co-ordination and co-

It is a report which is worthy of study by every citizen of the state, but especially by those who are called upon to pass judgment thereon and the conditions which it endeavors to improve.

STOPPING MUNITIONS OF WAR.

The effort to have this country refuse to manufacture, sell or ship powder, shrapnel or shot of any description to the warring nations of Europe, which of course means firearms also, has not abated. It was tried before congress in an endeavor to secure an embargo upon the exportation of such munitions without success, but it is now taking the form of an appeal to American people for the alleviation of human suffering and the pres ervation of life.

It is based upon the belief that if such action is taken it will bring to a quicker end the prevailing war on the ground that without ammunition and firearms it will be necessary to make peace.

Such might be true enough if it affected both sides allke or if this country was engaged in actively aiding one side in the conflict without being per fectly willing to render a like assistance to the other. Any such policy should be advocated and urged in anticipation of war rather than after it is well underway. Then it would be ing material both as a means of pro tection and against a rainy day.

The country which places an embargo upon such articles for the purpose of bringing influence to bear upon war takes steps which are unjus tified, especially where a neutral stand has been taken.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Swat the fly isn't to be compared to what the allied vessels were pre pared to do to the Prinz Eitel.

New London is having more trouble ver a piece of fire apparatus than it did over its million dollar pier.

Now that the big fight is over th prophets are left with only the weathand baseball pennants to adjust.

There is always consolation in the fact that the legislature of one's state isn't as stupid as that of some others.

Given a chance to tell their story

there is no question where the people of Norwich stand on the petition for division

When Chicago goes republican by a big majority for the first time in five years it is a straw which shows how the wind blows.

"Nicaragua reported near bank ruptcy." It is a bad locality for an individual and one which no republic should ever approach.

The man on the corner says: Som men are so gifted in the art of story telling that they can make the plain truth appear as a burlesque.

When it is reported that the German army has lost over half of its officers in killed and wounded the enemy is operating against a vital spot.

The wireless was not able to save the Prins Maurits but without it no one would ever have known what became of it or where it happened.

Turkey may be short of ammuni tion, but if what it has done to the allied fleet is possible under a shortage, what can be expected of it fully

A German general points out the necessity of crushing Servia. That is the ambition which Austria has been trying to satisfy since long before the war started.

The senate did the wise thing in the approval of the unfavorable report on the bill abolishing capital punishment. The time has not arrived for taking such a step.

That apparatus for diving deep which the government is investigating in order to reach the F-4 might be preserved afterwards for investigation nittees in Washington.

Not much but kind words of advice can be given to the Eskimos who it is claimed stuffed the ballot box in the last senatorial election, after the ex-

GRIEVANCE ENOUGH

whipped-creamy French pastry and whitped-creamy French pastry and hot checolate and was looking longingly at some rich raisin pie going by in the hands of a waitress.

"It's true," she mourned, "What the paper said—that if a woman weighed over 140 this year she might as well go and jump in the lake! I hadn't minded so much until I started out to

relie who design clouds. The clerk put take a malicious joy in making other fat women miserable. See what they've done this year! The clerk put they've done this year! The clerk put they've done this year! The clerk put ing so many strong men to untimely graves.

"Young man,' said I, 'I thank you! "Young man,' said I, 'I thank you!" the shoulders, and what did I look be? Precisely like an Edam cheese with a frill around the middle or a sort of lampshade!

" 'Of course, madam,' cooed the clerk who was nice and thin like a lath, and inspired me with a mad desire to throttle her because of it, 'of course, when one is a triffe beyond medium size'—wasn't that tactfully put?—'one has to be careful. The styles are designed for—er—medium figures.'
"'Medium nothing,' said I. 'Ap-parently they were designed to look beautiful on a slate pencil, not a human woman! They were designed to reduce the average woman and the stout woman and 90 per cent. of the women to tears of helpless wrath! Why, when I think what Michigan avenue is going to look like right after Easter when all the women are out in their spring clothes, it is enough to make me pause in my mad career, if I had one! If a good, strong wind comes along all those women will go careening down the street, like a bunch of tumbleweeds out west! Nothing on earth can prevent it!'
"The clerk looked at me pityingly.

'You go and get a nice strong cup of hot tea,' she told me. It's so difficult to adjust one's self to the new styles.' "'All right,' I told her gratefully.

'That's a good idea! Maybe by the time I've had my tea the styles will have changed into something else that I can wear! But she wrecked that idea. No' she murmured. 'They never do that They're either to their or do that. They're either too tight or too loose—did you ever notice; That is, unless your figure is just right! what to do And she walked languidly away to have to redushow me how just all right her figure chocolate a was. They ought to have fat, ugly caso News.

She had a chubby face and she was | saleswomen to reassure the customers pounds overweight and she had into the belief that they themselves ordered a particularly sticky and were so much bette rlooking that

were so much bette rlooking that everything was alright!
"When I went to get shoes," the chubby woman mourned on, "they brought out heaps of shoes with putty color tops and white tops, and sand tops, until I got breath to cry help. I transfixed the salesman, who was young and innocent, and, looking him minded so much until I started out to straight in the eye, I asked him, as get some spring clothes, and now all I want to do is to leap out and bite look trotting along with white topped some one savagely! Nothing else will shoes, shrieking a block off that I was relieve my feelings! Haven't the peoshoes, shricking a block off that I was on my way! He hesitated, glanced fearfully around to see that a floor-

> and feet so I can't get away, and pay no attention to my ravings for putty color spats, I wish you would sell me a pair of plain, black shoes!' And be-ing a young man of real possibilities he did so with alacrity. He said when I wore those shoes in public I would be the one saving spot amid a wilder-ness of women gone wild over light top

"Then I looked at hats." The voice of the chubby woman shook with her emotion. "Oh, I know that somebody who hated her sister women has been busy over the hats! If it was a man he's revenging himself for all the girls who have turned him down in the course of his life! One daring clark course of his life! One daring clerk placed lightsomely upon my head a baby blue straw affair with two cunning little ribbon streamers dangling down my back and a bunch of pink resebuds in the foreground. It was the sort of hat Flossy Flimflam wears when she dashes out right after the performing seals, wearing a white ruffled pinafore to her kness and an arch smile while the orchestra strikes up—and there it was on my settled and

respectable head.
"In reply to my accusing eyes the clerk yawned and said all the hats this spring had ribbons down the back, and of course it was unfortunate if one were—er—a trifle stout. But, she assured me, every one would be wearing them. 'Not I,' I told her. 'I shall tie them. 'Not I,' I told her. 'I shall tie a shawl over my head and let it go at

that! "Oh, it's a hard world!" mourned the chubby woman. It simply don't know what to do about it! Of course, I'll have to reduce! Let's have some mor chocolate and whipped cream!"-Chi-

Stories of the War

Three Weeks in the Field.

A British observer with the French forces in the field, who has the per-mission of General Joffre to report on the work of the French army, has sent in to the Official Press Bureau an ac-count covering the three weeks since February 15, in Champagne. In the district midway between Rhelms and district midway between Rhelms and Verdun, on a fighting front of some five miles, he says the French have been attacking one point or another every day for three weeks.

ory day for three weeks.
"It is a sustained operation, of a ifferent kind to those which we have seen during the winter months," he ays, "Those were local efforts, lasting a day or two, designed to keep the enemy busy, and prevent him from he north, and of wearing down hi reserves of men and ammunition. It may be said that the 15th of February may be said that the 15th of February marks the opening of the 1915 campaign, and that this first phase will find an important place when the history of the war comes to be written: "The nature of the country, is entirely different to that in which the British army is fighting. It is one vast plain, undulating, the hills at most 200 feet higher than the valleys, gentle slopes everywhere. The soil is chalky. The only features at the pine woods, which have been planted by hundreds, As each rise is topped, a new stretch which have been planted by hundreds. As each rise is topped, a new stretch of plain, a new set of small woods appear, just like that which has been left behind. The villages are few and small, most of them are in ruins after the fighting in September; and the troops live almost entirely in colonies of little huts of wood or straw, about four feet high, dotted about in the woods, in the valleys, wherever a little water and shelter is obtainable.

"Lack of villages means lack of roads: this has been one of the great difficulties to be faced; but at the

difficulties to be faced; but at the same time, the movement of wagons across country is possible to a far greater extent than in Flanders, al-though it is often necessary to use 8 or 10 horses to get a gun or a wagon to the point desired. From the military point of view the country is eminently suitable for troops, with its possibilities of concealment, of producing sudden surprises with cavalry, and of manoeuvrs generally. It is, in fact, the training ground of the great mili-tary center of the Chalons; and French troops have doubtless been exercised over this gound in every branch of military operation, except that in which

are engaged at the present mo-"What commander, training his men over this ground, could have imagined that the area from Perthes-lez-Hurlus to Beauseiour Farm would become two to Beausejour Farm would become two fortress lines, developed and improved for four months; or that he would have to carry out an attack modelled on the same system as that employed in the last great siege undertaken by French troops, that of Sebastopol in 1855? Yet this is what is being done. Every day an attack is made on a trench, on the edge of one of the little woods or to gain ground in one of le woods, or to gain ground in one of hem: every day the ground gained has to be transformed so as to give proection to its new occupants and means of access to their supports; every or access to their supports; every night, and on many days, the enemy's counter-attacks have to be repulsed. Each attack has to be prepared by a violent and accurate artillery fire: it may be said that a trench has to be morally captured by gun fire before it can be actually selzed by the infantry. Once in the new trench, the men have to work with their entrenching tools, without exposing themselves, and wait for a counter-attack, doing what dam-age they can to the enemy with hand grenades and machine guns. Thus the amount of rifle fire is very small; it is a war of explosives and bayonets.

New Japanese Siege Gun.

The announcement by the war de-partment that one of the lessons of the capture of Tsing-tau was the effectiveness of the siege gun which was brought into play on the anniversary of the Emperor's birth, makes inter-

some time prior to the war. As soo as the move against Germany began the inventor set out for Tsing-tau on a ship bearing his gun, with a view to setting it up and having it ready for action on the emperor's birthday. It was on that date that it sent its first shells into German forts with telling

Instead of bursting into fragments at the first impact the shell penetrated far into the objects struck, burst them apart and then scattered the pieces in all directions. It proved itself much more powerful and destructive than the guns used at the siege of Port Arthur

Pointing out that the main work of possible to show absolute disinterest arms act without bias or partiality. It would, however, only be an encouragement to militarism. It would simply force each and every nation to develop its facilities in that regard and prevent him from good siege guns is to strip an enemy's guns of shields and redoubts, the magazined effort, made with the object of keeping a constant pressure on his first line of defence, of affecting his use of the railway from Bazanthe use of the railway from Bazanthe

Inventive genius has done what it could to save the country since the be-ginning of the war, but its inspirations have not been entirely practical have not been entirely practical. Among the thousands of ideas presented only four have been experimented upon with interesting results; the rest remain in a state of embryo. After the first visits of German aeroplanes to Paris a man conceived a plan for the protection of the city from aerial bombs by stretching a metallic netting from the Sacred Heart cathedral in Montmartre to the Eiffel tower.

A Marseilles inventor proposed a portable railroad to accelerate the con-centration of troops. "It is very sim-ple," he said. "When a train has passed over the rails you have only to pick them up and place them again in front of the train, and so on, indefinitely. At the war department they told him the idea was of im-mense importance but that there might be some difficulty in working it out "Oh, that is only detail," he replied. "Oh, that is only detail," he replied.
When Clemenceau in the Homme
Enchaine commenced his campaign for the amelioration of the sanitary department a man suggested the idea of

transporting wounded in trains of bal-loons drawn by aeroplanes.

The great development of the use of barbed wire inspired an inventor to contrive a shell with wire cutting attachments. The war has had a depressing effect upon industrial inventions in general. The average is 45 applications a day

in time of peace. It fell to 14 in August and had increased to 23 in Feb ruary, including inventions inspired by the war. The war of 1870 had the same effect and the records show that it required three years for inventive

Conditions in Serbia,

All reports indicate that the dreaded typhus is gaining ground throughout Serbia. Over a hundred doctors have died from it, as well as 60,000 of the population, mostly women. It was only a few months ago that the dis-ease was brought into the country, probably in December by the Austrian prisoners with vermin in their clothing. There were over 40,000 wounded ing. There were over 40,000 wounded Austrian prisoners after the battles of Valjevo and Belgrade. These men were taken into the same hospitals with the Serbian troops and cared for by the same doctors and nurses. Working in these hospitals were the women of the country, from wives of cabinet ministers, of foreign diplomatic representatives, down to the present women who were employed to do the representatives, down to the present women who were employed to do the cleaning, all of whom went to the hos-pitals from their homes in the morn-ing and returned to them in the even-ing, and notwithstanding every effort for disinfection, before leaving the hos-pital premises, the disease has been carried in this way from the hospitals to the homes.

Owing to the lack of sufficient cloth ing especially of uniforms, soldiers who have been dismissed from the hospitals and allowed to return to their tals and allowed to return to their homes have been given the same clothing they wore when they came into the hospital. This in many cases was doubtless already infected with the body parasite which carries the typhus and which is able to lie dormant for weeks. It comes to life as soon as it comes in contact with the heat of the hody. In this way the disease has been of the Emperor's birth, makes interesting some particulars concerning this weapon which appear in the Japan Magazine.

The details of the gun's construction are guarded secrets, but it is announced that the cannon is the invention of an artillery officer of the Imperial army. Lieut Col., Ogata, who had been working on his idea for

HOW OTHERS VIEW DIVISION OF NORWICH To Arms! (From the New London Telegraph)

Let it be hoped that the better peoscythes and fowling-pieces and fight to the last drop rather than submit to the enactment of such a calami-A household would be no more per-plexed and embarrassed by a sudden determination of its several apart-ments to seal their doors against all

intercommunication, to exist hence-forth as if they were independent dwellings, in complete denial of common roofs and walls, rather than would the community of Norwich by creating fresh political partitions where the existence of any has hith-erto been endured simply from the force of habit and the sentimental solace of a common name. If th town of Norwich had been called Boz rah it would have been incorporated within and merged under the city of Norwich long, long years ago. Norwich, in Connecticut's conscious-

ness, and in the life of its own people does not consist of a cluster of build-ings, a group of lots and social settlement around or a-top of picturesque Jail Hill. It is a mutually dependent, closely inter-knit ganglia of neighborhoods that together form a natural municipal unit, which, in its employ-ment of business, social, religious, industrial and philanthropical enterpris-es stretches out in all directions about the head of navigation on the Thames, far beyond the constricted political boundaries set in time far back toward the original colonial occupation. "Sloopville" was literal then. To-day the ideal clings only as tradition that sentimentality has as yet had hardly the heart to obliterate

Think, good people! How long would common sense or self-respect be content to tolerate that the Back us hospital, the Johnson Home, the Rock Nook home, and the Sheltering Arms, for example all distinctively and vitally Norwich institutions and all dependent for preservation upon the skill and readiness of Norwich's fire department, should be located in one town, while the ownership and responsibility is in another? How long would the half of Norwich that paid for and maintains the city reservoirs and the costly apparatus at-tendant upon water supply—how long would that half submit that the other half should enjoy the exclusive privilege of taxing the product of the former's thrift and foresight?

Divide the town of Norwich this year by legislative act, and the next assembly will in justice be bound to re-assert the indisputable sovereign-ty of Norwich the city, the people and the vital interest, if need be, even to the furthest hill in Baltic. What have you Bean-hillers and Taftville-ites to gain by standing out

before he world as Bean Hill and Ponemah mills?

Certainly the world beyond you offers no congratulation upon the pros-pect. We see you no richer than be-fore in any earthly respect, and unquestionably you will be poorer in

Have respect for yourselves, you people of Norwich! Have love for your children and honor for your for-Convince Connecticut patriotism that you are worthy its sympathy and support!

If one community in Connecticut can be split and balked by the short-sighted, selfish and ungrateful interest of a single lesser part, what hope is there for the future of any? It can only be so split by the connivance of venality in our legislature.

OTHER VIEW POINTS

The indications are that the es tablishment of a State Farm for ine-briates will be again postponed by the general assembly and for the same reason as heretofore—the progress will have been made of the compromise bill to give inmates of tails outside employment becomes a law. It is quite possible a good deal may be learned in this way about the matter of healthful and helpful employment of the class of men who reprogress will have been made of the ceive jail sentences.—Bristol Press.

The committee which has been giv-ing hearings on the bill repealing the death penalty has reported adversely and there seems little likelihood the bill will become a law. There is really little new that can be brought to bear on the subject. The stock arguments do duty every time the question comes up for discussion. The only really new thing is the possible statistics of recent states which have rescinded the death possible statistics. penalty, as compared with those who still cling to the old order of things. If it could once be proved beyond a doubt that the abolishment of the death penalty really aided in deterring crime, capital punishment would im-mediately be abolished.—Meriden Rec-

Politicians are not necessarily bad fellows. Under our present form of government, they are at once the beneficiarles and the victims of the beneficiaries and the victims of the machine system. In order to retain office they must deal first with the machine and afterward with the welfare of the city. Their career is predestined, for the worse. Under commission government, should an old party politician get into office, he will be set free and untrammeled; for the first time, he will have a chance to behave himself. Should he fall of the chance, and experience fail of the chance (and experience proves that more often than not he will rise to the opportunity) the voters have the privilege of taking

sufficiency of doctors, nurses, transpor tation facilities, and especially of tents and clothing for isolating the cases.

The need of the latter is urgent. The Red Cross Sanitary commission has supplied the necessary scientific knowledge, the surgeons and nurses are offering their services to go into the danger zone, even though it has been stated that the chances of death are sixty per cent, greater than they are in the trenches, but unless the necessary tents and clothing are to be had immediately, the work of the commission must fail of any but nominal result.

inal result.

It has been suggested by the Americans here that the U. S. Collier Jason should be sent upon such an errand of mercy. This sanitary work is of importance not only to the whole of the belligerents but to all of the neutral states as well. The sailors who are handling the shipping at Salonika, shipping which goes to the whole of the world, will be liable to infection and be the means of transmission of this disease as the summer comes on.

Improvised X-Ray Machines. The simple and inexpensive flash lights with which all soldiers are equipped are proving, in conjunction with empty cigar boxes, excellent and effective X-ray machines for the detection of fractures and iron splinters in the hands and feet

the hands and feet.

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him immediately by the scruff of the neck and yanking him out of office.— Bridgeport Telegram,

There is, however, a large set of dis-ases of the so-called degenerative type, which statistics show are become ing more prevalent and which tend to offset the gains made in other respects. To cope with these there is nothing that the state can do directly. nothing that the state can do directly. The remedy lies in making better known and better realized the importance of each person regulating his way of living in accordance with scientific knowledge as to how best to attain the maximum efficiency of which he is capable. A more intelligent regard by the average man for his own health would soon result in a higher average of earning capacity and a longer average duration of life in this country.—Bridgeport Standard.

All the discussion of this legislative session over what kind of taxes the state shall levy to make up deficits and provide for expenses will not be wasted if it teaches business men and all citizens to watch the state budget.

The trouble in the past has been that The trouble in the past has been that only a small number of men knew anything at all about state finances. Now that it is proposed to tax cor-porations more heavily, that a state tax has been threatened, suddenly a considerable number of men have be-come interested in state finances. If they will stay interested the commonwealth will not be so likely to get in tangled and extravagant financial straits. But will citizens watch the reasury?-New Haven Union.

The bill for the revaluation of pproperty in Derby has passed both houses in the general assembly and now only awaits the signature of the governor to become law. That the governor will approve the measure is regarded as certain and thus Derby will be in a position during the next year to secure that equitable and fair revaluation of taxable property in the city that has so long been advocated. It is conceded that an expert revaluation of property tends to equalize tax burdens and is therefore acceptable to the general public. It will probably work out that way in Derby where every effort will he made to carry out the revaluation. too low it will be increased and where it is found to be too high it will be lowered. As a result there should be improved taxation conditions in the city when the work completed. Ample opportunity w be given for protest against changes made and when an injustice is done it can be remedied.—Ansonia Sentinel.

MOTHER GRAY'S POWDERS

BENEFIT MANY CHILDREN Thousands of mothers have found Mother Gray's Sweet Powders an excellent remedy for children complaining of headache, colds, feverishness, stomach troubles and other irregularities from which children sunfer during these days. They are easy and pleasant to take and excellent results are accomplished by their use. Used by mothers for 26 years. Sold by druggists everywhere, 25 cents.

THE WAR PRIMER By National Geographic Society

Bessarabia, the Moscovite province peyond the Pruth, which the Austrians are now trying to occupy, is one of those wonderful Russian farms of which the world knows but little because the Russians have never thought to advertise. It is an immense farm of 16,181 square miles, with deep, black fertile soil, and worked by some 2,000,000 farmers. The climate of Bessarabia is that of the United States, extremely cold in winter and extremely hot in summer, and, due to its sharp summer season, the province raises fruits that vie with American fancy fruits in all the best markets of Europe. All of the domestic animals, grains and grapes are also raised. Bessarabla produces 17,000,000 gallons of wine yearly, which, blended with and named for "Europe's best," are

known in every land.

The population is very heterogeneous. It numbered 2,490,000 in and of this number only about 300,000 were classed as urban folk. City peo-ple are neither known or appreciated in this part of the world, and are rarely seen other than at the capital of the province, its largest town, with about 130,000 people. Kishinev receives the foreign buyers and the foreign government officials. The original inhabitants of Bessarabia are said to have been Cimmerians. In the course of centuries, all kinds of people have been added to the "originals," untol the Russian province might well dispute the so-called "melting pot" honors with the United States, Moldavians, Little Russians, Poles, Rumans, Magyars, Ruthenians, Bulgarians, Jews, Greeks Circassians, Armenians, Tartars and Circassians, Armenians, Tartars and Slovaks are some of the leading ele-

ments of its population.

Most of Bessarabla Most of Bessarabla is flatland, though offshoots of the Carpathians to be destroyed. A few insignificant cloth mills, iron works, soap works and tanneries complete the list of its manufactures. Export commerce in agricultural produce is large. Inconsiderable commercial minerals have been uncovered. Most important among these are salt, saltpetre and

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